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4 EPIC GAMES, INC.,
5 Plaintiff,
6 v.
7 APPLE INC.,
8 Defendant.

Case No. 20-cv-05640-YGR (TSH)

DISCOVERY ORDER

Re: Dkt. No. 493

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10 The parties have filed a joint discovery letter brief concerning Apple's clawback of three
11 documents. ECF No. 493. The Court has reviewed the documents *in camera*, considered Apple's
12 declarations and deposition testimony¹ in support of its claim of privilege, ECF Nos. 499, 501, &
13 503, and considered Epic Games' response, ECF No. 511. The Court finds that Apple has failed
14 to establish that these documents are privileged.

15 APL-EG_09689923 is an email conversation between non-attorneys Phillip Schiller and
16 Carson Oliver at Apple, in which Apple attorney Doug Vetter is included, about a proposed idea
17 for the App Store, to which Oliver later added non-attorney Eric Gray. Apple says that Schiller
18 sent the email to Vetter "so that he could provide legal advice regarding the risks" involved in the
19 proposal, and Schiller says the same in his declaration. ECF No. 501. Apple and Schiller also say
20 that Schiller discussed the substance of what's in the email chain with Vetter and received legal
21 advice from him during contemporaneous meetings and telephone conversations.

22 Apple and Schiller have mischaracterized the email thread. It is entirely a business
23 discussion, and nothing in it sounds remotely like a request for Vetter's legal advice, or for Vetter
24 to say anything at all. This is a clear example of business people including a lawyer in an email
25 chain in the incorrect belief that doing so makes the email privileged. It does not. It may be true
26 that Schiller separately discussed the substance of the email chain with Vetter, and if so, those

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28 ¹ The deposition testimony provides general background concerning Apple's small business
program but is not directly relevant to Apple's claim of privilege of the three documents at issue.

1 conversations would be privileged. But this email thread is not privileged.

2 APL-EG_09690033 is similar. It is an email conversation between non-attorneys. Apple
3 attorney Kate Adams is included in the thread, but notwithstanding what Schiller says in his
4 declaration, nothing in this email exchange is a request for Adams' legal advice. It is clear that
5 non-attorneys Schiller and Luca Maestri expected answers from each other. As with the previous
6 document, Apple and Schiller say that Schiller received legal advice from Adams during
7 contemporaneous meetings and phone calls concerning the subject matter of the email thread.
8 Those conversations would be privileged. However, this email chain is not. This is again an
9 example of adding a lawyer to an email thread in an attempt to create a non-existent privilege.

10 Finally, Apple says that two attorneys "reviewed and revised" the draft presentation in
11 APPSTORE_10170219, which therefore "reflects the legal advice that they provided to Apple
12 business people in connection" with the App Store program described in it. *See also* ECF No. 499
13 (Sean Cameron's declaration attesting to that). Lots of documents are reviewed and revised by
14 attorneys and therefore reflect legal advice they provided to business people: employee
15 handbooks, contracts companies enter into, sexual harassment policies, workplace safety
16 guidelines, employee benefit plan descriptions, and so on. The attorney-client privilege protects
17 the communications between attorney and client involved in the drafting of those documents, such
18 as emails with redlined documents reflecting legal advice or oral conversations giving legal
19 advice. But that's it. Apple does not contend that APPSTORE_10170219 is itself a
20 communication between attorney and client (it obviously is not), or even that the reader could
21 glean from this document what the legal advice or edits were (you can't), so it is not privileged.

22 Accordingly, Apple's claim of privilege over these three documents is overruled.²

23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 Dated: April 28, 2021

25 
26 THOMAS S. HIXSON
27 United States Magistrate Judge

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² Epic also argues that if the documents are privileged, Apple waived the privilege. Given the Court's finding that the documents are not privileged, it need not address the waiver issue.